

HENRY W. GRADY DEAD.

The Distinguished Southerner Dies at Princeton.

Efforts Paid by the Dead Georgia By Boston Citizens.

Jackson Depew's Reference to Grady at a Boston Table.

Differences Forgotten in Praise of Patriotism and Genius.

Henry W. Grady Dead.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 28.—Henry Grady died of pneumonia at twenty minutes before four o'clock this morning. At two o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas day the funeral ceremonies will take place. The family have consented that the body shall rest in the First Methodist church from 9 o'clock in the morning until the funeral hour. On Thursday special memorial services will be held at the new capital in which the people, the military and the societies of which he was a member will take part. To-day all the courts adjourned, and many city buildings are draped in mourning.

Boston Opinions.

BOSTON, December 28.—Hon. P. A. Conine, when informed of Henry Grady's death said: "I am stunned by the news; he was in my judgment the most brilliant man in the United States. He had all the solid qualities, good judgment, keen perception of public needs and high and ardent patriotism. His remarkable may we mourn the unique & lasting blow of his brilliant and patriotic man as ever sprung from this soil."

Jonathan A. Lane, president of the Merchant's association, whose guest Grady was at their recent dinner said: "Boston will share in Atlanta's sorrow, for during Grady's short stay in the city he made many friends. I don't think ever came in contact with a southern gentleman who made such a pleasant impression on me."

Depew's Tribute to Grady.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The New England society celebrated to-night the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrim fathers. Many notables were present including General Sherman, General Howard, Senator C. D. Dix, Clinton B. Fiske, C. P. Huntington, Dr. Guzman, of Nicaragua, and others. In speaking to the toast: "Unsolved Problems," Mr. Depew referred to the death of Henry W. Grady. He said:

"Thirty years ago Robert Toombs, of Georgia, one of the best and most brilliant defenders of slavery, said in his place in the United States Senate that he would yet get the roll of his bones buried at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. Today his slaves are citizens and voters. Cheats."

Within a few days a young Georgian possessed of equal genius but imbued with sentiments so liberal that the great senator would have been an enemy to his state, was the guest of Boston. With the powers of presentation and oration uncommonly worthy of the best days and poorest efforts of orators heard beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill, and uttered opinions justifying the suppression of the negro vote which were hostile to the views of every man in his audience and yet gave to his argument an eager and candid bearing and to his oratory an unstinted and generous applause. It was a triumph of Puritan principles and Puritan tact. Cheers. They knew or we know that no system of suffrage can survive the intimation of the voter of the ridiculousness of the count. Cheers.

The public is conscience once more by the approval of fraud upon the poor by the virtue and intelligence of the community will soon be indifferent to the extension of these methods by the present officeholders to continue in power and the arbitrary reversal of the will of the majority will end in anarchy and despotism. This is the burning question not only in Georgia but in New York. Is it safe, the government or the people to be by the people? Cheers. No matter how grave the questions which agitate Puritan attention or engross their thoughts, the permanence of their solution rests upon a pure & fair Accuse.

Now that the eloquent young orator is dead we forget all differences of opinion and remember only his cavalry, patriotism and genius. He was the leader of the new south and died in the great work of impressing the marvellous growth and national aspirations upon the willing ears of the north. His death at this time at a critical period of the removal, for ever of the insurrectionists and differences between all sections of the republic is a national calamity."

West Gets Five Years.

CHICAGO, December 28.—"Guilty, with the penalty of five years in the state's prison and the payment of \$2,000 fine" was the verdict to-night in Judge Grinnell's court against James West, editor of the Chicago Times. There was little delay in reaching the verdict, only two hours being taken.

The crime of which West was convicted was the fraudulent over-issue of stock of the Times company to the extent of 7,250 shares, an equivalent of over \$2,500 in money. When the verdict was announced, the defendant betrayed no great emotion. His attorney, on the contrary, seemed painfully affected and could scarcely be heard when entering the usual motion for another trial. Judge Grinnell stated that it would dispose of the motion if January 2, West was released on his original bond of \$2,000 until to-morrow morning when the question of a new trial will be discussed.

Reform in the Penon Office.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Penon Commissioner Raum to-day issued an important order looking to the speedy examination of all cases in the office

which no material evidence for or against the applicant seems to be wanting. He directed that pending claims be immediately examined, and a list of such as seem to be complete be sent to the committee to require an examination to follow the entire time during five days each week to the consideration of these completed cases, acting upon them in the order of the time of the last piece of evidence.

Secretary of State:—The entire force of examiners are required to devote themselves to the examination of cases upon pending files and in making the necessary calls for evidence in these cases. As soon as the necessary evidence in any case is received, the case shall immediately be put upon the competitive list; and regarding the proper action in its regular order, improvement has also been made in the manner of keeping a record, in each case of what evidence has been received and what is still required to make it complete.

The Fight a Draw.

BRUSSELS, December 28.—The fight between Gen. Smith of Eng and Gen. Frank J. Savin, the Australian champion, took place this morning in private grounds, three miles from Brussels. There was much scuffling from the outset, and owing to the courageous conduct of Smith's party at the conclusion of the fourteenth round, the referee declared the fight a draw and refused to remain on the ground. Smith's party evidently saw that their man would be beaten, and broke in and interfered with the fair progress of the fight.

Savin forced the fight at the start, hitting Smith several times on the nose, and beat him in the first two rounds. The men then fought and when Savin rose he was bleeding from the mouth. In the third round Smith got home with his right and left and round was knocked down by Savin.

The fourth round was marked by hard fighting. In the sixth Savin landed a terrific blow on one of Smith's eyes.

Seventh round—Smith fought. Savin to the ropes where a crowd of Smith's friends cheered Savin, who however remained silent.

Eighth round—Savin again knocked his opponent down.

Fourteenth round—Smith's friends again struck in but their man was once more knocked down.

Fourteenth round—Savin pressed against the tree men, he was receiving a blow to the referee for fair play. His arms were greeted with derision by Smith's friends, who shouted "Ho! Ho!" and booted from the ground. Savin remained in the ring and Smith was not then with his friends ran away, returned the referee then said it was impossible to secure fair treatment for Savin, and declared the fight a draw. Savin was then hit and wanted to fight.

LONDON, December 28.—The report received here from the Smith-Savin prize fight at Brussels says that Savin showed fight in Bell's ring, saying that he was the better man. There were a number of rounds at the ring side, armed with sticks and staves. They tried to reach Savin and delivered himself to the United States marine.

Gomez Replied to Saltbury.

LISBON, December 28.—The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Gomez, in his reply to the note from Lord Saltbury relative to the movements of Major Pinho in Africa, says the major did nothing to warrant the accusations made against him. He did not order an attack on the British flag, but merely refused to do so. The natives among whose baggage after the capture three British flags were found. In conclusion Gomez assails Saltbury to await further action.

The Past Not Forgotten.

LONDON, December 28.—The New York papers have uncharitably said of Saltbury's conduct: "Twenty years ago he was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the British flag, but merely refused to do so." The natives among whose baggage after the capture three British flags were found. In conclusion Gomez assails Saltbury to await further action.

The Sanitary Conduit of Smith's Friends.

KINGSTON, N. Y., December 28.—The liabilities of J. B. Sackett & Son, the Sanitary Conduit company and C. C. Washburn & Co. were aggregated on Saturday, aggregate nearly \$2,000,000. The liabilities of each company cannot be stated accurately. The assets of Sackett & Son amount to about \$1,000,000, there is a mortgage of \$800,000 on their mill property. The assets of the Sanitary Conduit are about \$1,000,000.

Savin, the pugilist, has arrived at Margate on his return from the battle with Smith. There was a good deal of enthusiasm over him when he arrived and he made a speech in which he said he was a good deal more hurt by the roughs, who indulged in the rowdy tactics common with them than by Smith in the fight. Savin's backers asserted Savin never hit Savin and that he was hurt only by the crowd which beat Savin because it was enraged at the defeat of Smith. Savin is now said to be ready to meet Saltbury or anyone else for the championship of the world.

Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The ways and means committee were engaged today in considering the bill to re-arrange administration of customs duty. The committee expect to complete the preparation of the bill before the hearings on the tariff begin.

The majority of the committee insist upon bearing those who favor the reduction of the tariff as well as those who favor the present schedule. The committee therefore, when it meets after Christmas, will hear them both.

The Public Servants.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—In the next weeks ended on Saturday, the president has sent to the senate 129 messages containing the nominations of 100 persons, including army and navy appointments of about 50 persons. When the senate is convened on Saturday there will be

more public the confirmations of about 100 of these nominations. A great majority of them were postmasters.

On the diplomatic nominations he is

THE LIVELY DISPUTE.

General Hayes Busted Alvy Beatty's Legs at Park.

Boxing Parties Here Fine.

State of Success.

1000 at the Lower Street Cage.

Commercial Lines.

A Boxer Stabbed at a Wigwam.

Boxer & Foot, Jr., Sustained.

The Lone Mine Disaster.

SAN ANDREAS, Calif., December 28.—The disastrous day of which occurred at 5 o'clock last evening at the Lone mine, by which sixteen men were buried and are now supposed to be dead, continues to absorb all public attention.

Nineteen men were sent into the mine to four hundred feet above the surface.

The country through which the mine runs is growing rapidly. The mine would not be able to earn anything above its cost.

Two men were sent into the mine to search for survivors.

One man was found dead.

Two men were working near the mouth of the mine managed to escape though Corwin was badly injured.

Corwin states that the pardons were given back when they went into the cage, but no one suspected the danger of a cave-in and when it came they were unprepared.

The supports of the upper timber suddenly gave way and the roof of earth and rocks fell at the same instant burying sixteen men underneath the debris.

Thomas Corwin and two others who were working near the mouth of the cage managed to escape though Corwin was badly injured.

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HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Reed Announces the Fall of the House Committees.

With the Chamber of the Disbanded Committees Are.

The Persons of Some of the Most Important Cases.

Mr. Wm. H. Investigate the Stolen Forgery.

House Committee Chairman.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speaker to-day announced committee chairman, as follows: Judiciary, Taylor of Ohio; banking and currency, Dorsey, of Nebraska; coinage, weights and measures, Conner of Iowa; commerce, Baker of New York; rivers and harbors, Henderson of Illinois; mercantile marine and fisheries, C. M. Farquhar of New York; agriculture, Fenton of Kansas; foreign affairs, Litt of Illinois; military affairs, Cuttler of Michigan; navy, Affairs, Boutelle of Maine; post offices and post roads, Benjamin of Pennsylvania; public lands, Payson of Indiana; Indian affairs, Perkins of Kansas; territories, Struble of Iowa; highways and canals, McCormick of Pennsylvania; mines and mining, Carter of New York; Pacific railroads, Dake of Pennsylvania; pensions, Delano of New York; reform in the civil service, LeBaron of New Jersey; irrigation of arid lands, Van every of California; immigration and naturalization, Owen of Indiana.

The most important committees in detail are as follows:

Rivers and harbors—Leiberson of Illinois, Gouverneur of Ohio, Zimmerman of Oregon, Bowles of Virginia, Clark of Wisconsin, Stephenson of Michigan, Moffitt of New York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Nierengarten of Missouri, Banchard of Pennsylvania, Cuttings of Mississippi, Gibson of Maryland, Stewart of Texas, Lester of Georgia, and Clark of Alabama.

Banking and currency—Dorsey of Nebraska, Gouverneur of Iowa, Morris of Kansas, Wilbur of New York, Arnold of Rhode Island, Walker of Massachusetts, Wright of Pennsylvania, Evans of Tennessee, Dargan of South Carolina, Covert of New York, Shively of Indiana, Wick of Illinois and Hayes of Ohio.

Coinage, weights and measures—Conner of Iowa, Wickham of Ohio, Walker of Massachusetts, Carter of Montana, Comstock of Minnesota, Bunting of Nevada, Knobell of New York, May of Illinois, Evans of Missouri, Tracy of New York, Muller of Pennsylvania, Wilcox of Connecticut, Williams of Illinois and Cooper of New Mexico.

Pensions—De Lane of New York, Finley of Kentucky, Scull of Pennsylvania, Smyser of Ohio, Vassalick of Wisconsin, Ranch of Massachusetts, Eli of Illinois, Brown of Virginia, Henderson of North Carolina, Martin of Texas, Barlow of Wisconsin, Norton of Missouri, and Parrot of Indiana.

Foreign Affairs—Lilt of Illinois, Retzsch of New York, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Morrow of California, Juniper of Minnesota, Thompson of Ohio, Bonham of Pennsylvania, Coleman of Louisiana, McCreary of Kentucky, Book of Mississippi, Chapman of Michigan, Fitch of New York, and Andrew of Massachusetts.

Domestic—Payson of Illinois, Turner of Kansas, Watson of Pennsylvania, of Minnesota, De Haven of California, Pick of South Dakota, Townsend of Colorado, Ho man of Indians, Stone of Missouri, McCrae of Arkansas, Stockdale of Mississippi, Quinn of New York, Carey of Wyoming, and Lucy of Iowa.

Irrigation of arid lands—Vance of California, Spooner of Dodge Land, Hausinger of North Dakota, Pick of South Dakota, Conner of Nebraska, Walker of New York, Burt of Missouri, Perry of Iowa, and Clegg of New York.

Immigration and naturalization—Owen of Indiana, Brewer of Michigan, Lea back of New Jersey, De Haven of California, Covert of New York, Cook of Arkansas, and Stump of Maryland.

Pacific railroads—Dake of Pennsylvania, Mason of Illinois, Miles of Connecticut, Morey of Ohio, Yoore of New York, Walker of Massachusetts, Pick of Iowa, Cook of Texas, Cooper of Indiana, O'Neil of Massachusetts and Kelly of Pennsylvania.

Mines and mining—Carter of Montana, Vaneck of California, Gest of Illinois, Townsend of Colorado, Kinney of Missouri, Stephenson of Michigan, Stockbridge of Mary and McCord of Wisconsin, Bow and of North Carolina, Waring of Michigan, Bell of Pennsylvania, Cooper of Indiana, Venable of Virginia, and Smith of Arizona.

The speaker has also announced the appointment of Mason, Cogswell, Struble, and Turner of Georgia, and Wilson of West Virginia, as a committee to investigate the Cincinnati mail box robbery.

It was not possible to-night to obtain the record of the members of the coinage committee, but the general idea of the committee is understood to be strong by all.

Fifty-First Congress.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The house joint resolution conating the fixtures, furniture, etc., heretofore belonging to the territorial governments, to the states of Washington and Montana, was presented and passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Boart to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Sumner offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for a statement of the cause of the following events for lands within the limits of the Union Pacific land grant, which are free from a claim and were not rescued at the date of the definite location of the road.

The senate passed a general census act by making the maximum pay of supervisors \$100 instead of \$50, taken up, and a letter from Porter, the superintendent, was read to show the inadequacy of the compensation now provided.

After a protracted discussion the bill went over without action.

Sherman moved an executive session but, like the former morning business.

Korgan offered a resolution calling on the president for copies of the correspondence between this country and Brazil, and all papers relating to the same in the state department, and directed to submit some remarks.

Sherman declined to yield for that purpose, and Korgan protested that it was a deliberate attempt to cut off consideration of his resolution.

Sherman disclaimed the imputation and after some further remarks the resolution calling for the correspondence was agreed to.

Speaker offered an substitute for Korgan's resolution as to recognition of the Brazilian republic to be referred to the committee on foreign relations. It declares that the action of the president in according diplomatic recognition to the present provisional government of Brazil are in instructing the United States minister to extend on the part of this government certain and formal recognition of the new republic so soon as a majority of the people of Brazil signify their assent to its establishment and maintenance merit an unequivocal approbation of congress.

After an executive session the senate adjourned until January 6.

Cummings presented a petition from the governor and citizens of New Jersey for the release of Mrs. Julia Burnell, who was arrested.

McComas, from the committee on appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill. It was referred.

Breckinridge of Kentucky called for a special order to refer the resolution of him, yesterday, relating to turning over the assets in the sergeant-at-arms' office to the present sergeant-at-arms. He withdrew the resolution and substituted therefor to the owing.

Resolved, That to enable the sergeant-at-arms to have full and untrammeled use of his office and the sale therein, the treasurer of the United States is hereby requested to turn into his custody the money and other assets placed by the sergeant-at-arms in his office until the same or a special deposit until further order of the house.

The speaker then announced the standing committee on appropriations of the house.

Cadet of Louisiana resigned from the committee on claims. The house then adjourned until January 6.

Decree of the New Government.

RIO JANEIRO, December 2.—An executive decree, promulgated to-day, fixes the date of the general election on September 15, and the meeting of the constitutional assembly on November 15. By the same decree ex-Emperor Dom Pedro is dismissed from Brazil, together with the members of the royal family.

Viscount Dona Frei and his brother Carlos A. Lobo and Senator Martinho, of Rio Grande do Sul, charged with treason as the leaders of the movement, or the secession of that state, are condemned to transportation. The decree reads and cancels the grant of five million mil reis to Dom Pedro and suspends his allowance in the civil list.

A Riot Feared.

OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T., December 21.—The cause of the apprehended riot, which was feared last night, was the renewal of the old trouble between the Seminoles and Kickapoos. The latter have been indulging in threats to some of the Seminoles leaders and burn the buildings occupied by the Gazette, the organ of the Seminoles party. The mayor of Tulsa to the Kickapoos, and the Seminoles, who are in the majority in the council will not let him approach. The Seminoles want an election for two vacancies in the council, and the Kickapoos oppose it, because it will increase the Seminoles majority.

Domestic—Payson of Illinois, Turner of Kansas, Watson of Pennsylvania, of Minnesota, De Haven of California, Pick of South Dakota, Townsend of Colorado, Ho man of Indians, Stone of Missouri, McCrae of Arkansas, Stockdale of Mississippi, Quinn of New York, Carey of Wyoming, and Lucy of Iowa.

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Crashed Into a Passenger.

LINCOLN, Neb., December 21.—A S. Joseph and Grant, Island freight train running into Hastings this morning was unable to stop on account of the snow on the tracks and crashed into a Burlington and Missouri River passenger train at crossing. Prentiss James, Cast, and Bracken James Martin were badly injured and the engineer of the passenger train was seriously hurt. The passengers escaped with a severe shock.

Victims of a School Fire.

DENVER, December 21.—Another victim has been added to the list of the school fire victims.

The Moat, aged 16, Nele Bracher,

aged 16, was terribly burned from the waist up; and the chances for recovery are slight. Lucy Hensaw was badly burned about the neck and arms, and her recovery is doubtful. Anna Jones, aged 18, was severely burned about the head and face. There are no hopes for her recovery. Georgia Lomer was badly burned on the back and abdomen and her condition is critical. Nedie Westgate was badly burned about the upper portions of her body, and her injuries are thought to be fatal. Edith Wheeler, aged 17, Eva Colton, aged 18, and Jessie Sumford, aged 16, were seriously burned, but there are hopes for their recovery. Those slightly burned are seven in number but their condition is not such as to cause great anxiety.

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An Important Decision.

KANSAS CITY, December 21.—By suspending a temporary judge Brewer of the United States court to-day, decided a point involving the main issues in the famous Bass and grain case which involved sixty-six million acres of land in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. The title of the case pending is "The interstate bank company against the Western and Great Grant company," also "The Yaxwe, Land Grant company," also "The Yaxwe, Land Grant company against Vicente Puebla, and others."

The decision is favorable to Yaxwe, in that it gives the grant to the interstate bank company and the title of the case is "The Yaxwe, Land Grant company against the Western and Great Grant company." The amount of the grant is to be determined when the consolidation occurs with the Western and Great Grant company, and the amount of mortgage bonds \$22,000 per mile. The new company will receive bonds for bonds of the defendants of no exceeding \$25,000 per mile. Such new bonds as may be issued will bear interest at 3 per cent.

The four cases consolidated and tried at one time by the same jury.

The Western stock will receive share of the consolidated stock and the holders of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth stock will receive bond for bond of the consolidated company in exchange for the present mortgage bonds.

The amount of stock per mile outstanding when the consolidation occurs will be \$22,000 and the amount of mortgage bonds \$22,000 per mile. The new company will be part of the Union Interstate system, and the Union Interstate will not control its share capital.

A Gigantic Scheme.

RICHMOND, Va., December 21.—A measure of gigantic scope was introduced in the lower house of the legislature to-day. The bill is to incorporate the Atlantic, Rail and Navigation company.

Among the incorporators are C. Parsons, an intimate friend and syndicate partner of James G. Blaine, S. Pease, Dennis Sheehan, Edward McKesson, C. Montague, Asa Steward, V. D. Groner, Ted Boyce, Paris Agnew, Francis A. Reed, D. S. Burge, Cyrus McCormick, E. B. Winett, General Nathaniel Gordon, S. C. Sargent, F. Sargent, E. G. Mather, and Gauncey Smith. The bill provides that the company shall have the power to build railroads, and steamships, to occupy and operate harbors, canals, airways, docks, elevators, transverses, lighters, steamers, mills and furnaces, to own and operate mines, to also have the right to acquire and hold stocks and bonds of any company chartered by any of the republics of South America, etc., the capital stock of the company will not exceed \$1,000,000 more or less than \$1,000,000, nor more than \$10,000,000. The principal location of the company will be at Richmond.

Such time as they could furnish additional security for their appearance at court.

There is much suspicion as to the evidence that has been secured by the prosecution, and other arrests are looked for at any moment.

Paper Concern Fails.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 21.—The failure of J. B. Siebold & Sons of Saugerties, one of the oldest and best known paper manufacturing concerns in the country is announced to-day.

Early last week the partners of Siebold & Sons, the envelope mill of C. Preble & Co., and the laundry of the Saugerties Bank Company, a closely related

three concerns are the main support of the town.

The families of Siebold & Sons are about \$2,000,000.

No approximate idea can be obtained as to the assets.

Four other large concerns are involved.

John Wesley, probably to suit

the wants of Saugerties and the

Wadsworth Manufacturing Company of Utica.

New York, December 21.—The report which is current of the probable suspension of the business of the firm of Q. Preble & Co., and J. B. Siebold & Sons is verified.

A. D. and J. Thomas agree where both firms have the following statements were made:

"You may state that the firm of J. B. Siebold & Sons and Q. Preble & Co. have failed. An action to these two firms is now pending in the supreme court of the state of New York, and the trial is to be held in January next."

"We are unable to secure civil process,"

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY-IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....10.00 Six months.....5.00

Three months.....3.00 One month.....1.00

WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....1.50 Six months......75

Three months......50

ADVERTISING:

Rates made known on application to the

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing

equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements to be published, than discontinued, or to be made known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE for any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. W. STEENE,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

Five years in the penitentiary is the sentence imposed upon James West, late editor of the Chicago Times, for his crime of over issuing stock. A year ago Mr. West's meteoric career was at its height, and he was generally envied. His future will not attract much envy.

A lady who placed a want advertisement in the GAZETTE one day this week says she has seventeen personal answers to it before noon of the day it appeared. This result is high recommendation for our advertising columns. People do not advertise for amusement; but for the gain to themselves to be obtained from it and the best advertising medium is always the one from which the best results are to be obtained.

Eugene Field contributes a Christmas story to the current issue of America, entitled "The Holy Cross." It purports to be a legend of Colorado, which accounts for the appearance of the symbol of Christianity that gleams in eternal snow upon the brow of the mountain to which it gives its name in that state. Mr. Field's fancy is that it marks the resting place of the Wandering Jew, who found forgiveness, and was buried at that spot. The same number of America contains a cartoon by Thomas Nast, entitled "Uncle Sam's Christmas Box"—the box in question being a box of reform box.

In the choosing of chairmen for the various house committees Senator Reed has not passed far west; by as his opponents in the speakership contest claimed, the improved state of affairs in the south, he would be likely to do. The west is well represented at the head of the most important committees. The chairman of the appropriations, elections, rivers and harbors, public lands, foreign affairs, banking and currency, coinage, agriculture, Indian affairs, labor and navigation, pensions committees are western men and in the first might be induced to let the chairmen of the judiciary and ways and means committees who, while not from the far west, are from the country on the west side of the Rockies.

The published account of the late St. Paul Smith will show that events to have been one of which a civilized and enlightened world may well be especially proud. The scene presented by two men striving in a ring to see how near a blow each can change the other's face into, is in itself an edifying one. But this particular scene was added to by the exciting accompaniment furnished by the presence of an unusually large and boisterous representation of the ruling and ruling element who, true to their cowardly instincts, showed their displeasure at the way the fight promised to terminate by attempting with brass knuckles and clubs to cripple the winning contestants.

Joseph Jefferson will tell in the January number some amusing stories of his early experiences, and will describe the elder Booth as Sir Giles Overreach. He will give a curious account of Sir William Don, the actor; and also his recollections of Miss Dean, James E. Kurnick, Henry Bracke, and others. The frontispiece of the January number will be a portrait of Professor James Bryce, the author of the "American Commonwealth." A sketch of Professor Bryce's life will accompany the portrait. The forthcoming number of the magazine will take up the subject of the condition of the Yosemita. In addition to an editorial on the subject, there will appear three "Open Letters" from visitors to the valley.

The enthusiasm with which the New York Sun opposes ballot reform is not remarkable when taken in connection with that paper's support of David B. Hill. It would hardly look well to advocate ballot reform in one column and Hill in another. Not only would it look well but would be ridiculous. So the Sun supports Hill and an accompaniment singularly appropriate is it said, calls upon democrats to oppose "the new-fangled plan of voting" and in the new-fangled plan includes the Australian political system and all systems based upon it. The democratic principle, the Sun says, is to give the widest freedom to the voter. To this end, he added, the democratic principle, as the Sun presents it, seems also to include freedom to the corporations. The truth is the Australian system deprives honest voters of their rights. His opposition for corrupt politicians was one which was used with some force among certain classes of the rich.

Opponents of ballot reform before the opposition had been proved the case by actual trial. But in the face of such a trial and judgment results obtained through the Boston banquet and the trial of the Boston Comptroller of the Bank of New York have been set aside without any opportunity to prove the measures for the protection of the people "fancy legislation." This is a poor argument. The question is, does it make our elections more honest? And the answer will be those who are uninterested in that it does. If the system has weak points they must be strengthened. It is poor logic that the whole should be dropped because a part is not what it should be.

It must be gratifying to Col. Davis of the Leadville Herald-Democrat to read the words of praise which that paper in its new form is receiving from the press of the state. It must be still more gratifying for him to see that his enterprising and honest endeavor have made his paper and its editor merit every word in praise that they have received.

It is only within the past year or so that the Herald-Democrat has given any marked attention to state politics, and now the paper is in the front rank in its discussion of the important subjects, and its efforts have been without exception in the interest of honest government. The paper has been a very strong republican in its party allegiance, but it has not hesitated to condemn all that it has considered un-American in either the candidates or platforms of the party. Both Colone Davis and Leadville are to be congratulated on the paper.

Mr. Clegg and's remonstrance against the constant begging he made the subject of is not a matter for surprise. The wonder is that it has been delayed so long. No one claims that Mr. Clegg and is a very rich man and therefore naturally expected to give freely of his abundance. Nearly every affidavit for aid appears soley on the ground that he is an ex-president and the fact that he may be financially unable as is undoubtedly, is to meet all demands, or even more than a very small proportion of them, is not given the slightest consideration. Mr. Clegg and is no doubt as he says, anxious to give to all worthy objects brought to his notice, but the barrier which a limited pocket book presents is not one which his heart can overcome. As it is, he gives to a great many that he is less able to contribute to than hundreds of other men. It is to be hoped that Mr. Clegg and's late remarks to the committee from the Woman's hospital will be read generally and remembered with good results.

Mr. Grady at the Boston banquet told the following amusing story to illustrate the improved state of affairs in the south. I remember the story told of a poor old fellow who was buried down there. They cut his grave right out of marble in a quarry, yet they had to send to Vermont for the little tombstone. It was buried near a woman, yet his coffin was brought from Cincinnati, and his coat from New York, although right about him was the best sheep-raising country in the world. The nails in the coffin were brought from Pennsylvania, although an iron mine was near by. In fact, the south did not contribute anything but the corpse and the hole in the ground. But we have improved since then, and now have got the biggest marble quarry in the country, located right at that spot, and within 100 yards we have an iron mine, and—we are coming to take our revenge upon you by invading you with our iron, as you did us twenty-nine years ago.

One revenge that Mr. Grady says the south is coming to take is the kind of revenge we want to see.

The resolution introduced by Senator Chancery in the Senate last week, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether organizations not expressly authorized by him exist in the service is creating a good deal of comment. The resolution is aimed at the alleged organized efforts which officers of the naval service have been accustomed to engage in for the purpose of influencing certain national legislation. Senator Chancery's resolution if adopted may lead to some interesting developments, for it not only asks whether these organizations exist, but if so, what their object is and what efforts are being made to them; whether such organizations embrace only one branch of the naval service, and are designed to protect and advance the special interests of that branch; whether any of them have been organized for the purpose of influencing congressional legislation; or whether sums of money have been paid or contracted for to influence legislation, and whether such organizations are compatible with proper discipline.

The senatorial contest in Ohio grows interesting. Calvin S. Brice does not have the easy sailing his friends predicted for him. The protest against his election from some of the party leaders is formidable, to say the least. Allen W. Tammam, Converse and Powell are among those who oppose his election on the ground that if Ohio is to send a delegation to the Senate in the next session, it is ready to nominate and choose some other man like Judge Zoddy or Thomas Ewing, both of whom are just as willing as Brice to be chosen, and either one would probably make a better senator. Brice himself seems to be on a rail which stands in his way. Allen O. Myers has just come out with an affidavit in which he claims that Sir Donovan has offered him a house and \$1,000 a year in order to silence his opposition to Brice. This is in line with a recent statement of one of the Brice managers, who declared that they were on a thorough train and nothing could stop them. Presumably he means nothing but money can buy. Ohio's reputation for corrupt politics was one which was used with some force among certain classes of the rich.

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HENRY W. GRADY.

With the words of his eloquent and forcible speech at the Boston banquet preceding the trial of the Boston Comptroller of the Bank of New York, he has set forth a clear argument in favor of the defense of Sir Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. His case will be severely tried, but in the court alone but strengthen him.

Mr. Grady's case closes a career of a great promise which had only begun. He was ambitious, but eternally a hard worker and had a natural capacity for leadership which would undoubtedly have brought him unusual honors.

Mr. Grady has not always seemed entirely consistent in his treatment of the race question, a subject on which he has often been heard. There are, however, been generally apparent through his utterances, and especially those of late years, an earnest desire for the settlement of all trouble between the south and north. His pretensions among which he lived were not without influence upon him, and he sometimes showed them. But when those pretences carried him away, it was always certain that they won against the opposing influences of a big, generous heart.

His speech at the Boston banquet was a fitting close to his career. His eloquent message from a new source which he had done so much to make will not soon be forgotten.

On its editorial page on Tuesday the New York Star published a cut of an advertising card which is alleged the Wanamaker clothing house is using in its stores. On one side of the card is a printed advertisement of the house, and on the other the British mercantile agent, the reason for publishing the card, while somewhat obscure, it is to be presumed is to show that Mr. Wanamaker is acting in parochialism because he or his house does the foreign emigrant the card. As to the charge made by the Star it is not one which will keep Mr. Wanamaker awake at night, but as to the free advertising it gives him it is almost invaluable. He could not have bought the largest and most expensive similarly quoted for love or money in any room of a newspaper, or the Star gives it to him free of charge.

The diamond badge which was presented to Col. Farny by the Denver police force by a number of the leading men of that city on Tuesday night was a handsome compliment to a deserving official. Col. Farny has not been in office very long, but he has been there enough to show the people of the city his duty to protect, what all of us know is made of, and the diamond badge is ample evidence of the satisfactory nature of the showing made.

Col. Farny Connor regime Denver has the opportunity of experiencing all the evils of a police force managed solely for the personal gain of those in their lead. Under Col. Farny the people have seen the force changed from a corrupt political machine into one of the most efficient police departments in the country. It has not been easy going for Farny since he entered upon all duties. He has had to face more powerful opposition and his former employers have made him many enemies among those who were accustomed to use the police force for other things than protection to the city. But Farny has won the day and Denver is to be congratulated on the results.

The effort on the part of democratic senators to make it seem that republican senators are opposed to a recognition of the Brazilian republic is an attempt to make political capital for themselves which will not pay. The republican senators who oppose recognizing the new republic do so with good reason; they would have been neither wise nor prudent to do otherwise.

Sir Henry Parker says he does not despair of realizing the dream of an Australasian federation. Commenting on the prospects for the future of the South Sea colonies the New York Tribune says:

It is curious to observe how faithfully the Australasian colonies are following in the footsteps of the thirteen American colonies in their march toward federal government and national unity. The mere suggestion of imperial training would suffice firmly to weld the South Sea colonies together and tie parallel roads would soon be complete. Already they have got as far as a federal council, the equivalent of what we called the confederation. Already they have discerned what was enforced by so many plagues upon the new states of this continent a century ago that a union which does not unite is no respect better but in many respects worse than no union at all. It is not easy to see how the result of their present experiment can be anything but colonial disunion, and if the experience of this country is significant, it would seem as if it must end sooner or later, as a similar experiment ended here, in a rapid and effective union which does not unite in respect but in many respects worse than no union at all.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the old empire is gone never to return and that the republic will come to stay, but there is no certainty of this now. The latest news from Brazil indicates that affairs there are in anything but a settled condition and under the circumstances it would seem to be altogether the most prudent policy for the government to wait for a time.

There is every reason to believe that every republican senator will be heartily in favor of promptly recognizing the fact that the assurance is had of the establishment of a firm and strong republic supported by the people of Brazil.

Col. Clegg and, a Chicago wireman who is a member of the Canadian Guard, says of the Crown victory, "It is an outrage which every Canadian in the land should feel personally cast upon us to revenge." This is the thought of a man who has given his life to the protection of his country, and his efforts have been passed to the last extremity. Such a man as Caligan, a racing citizen, a law-abiding citizen, a real patriot of our nation, if wanted to be a champion of the cause of the Canadian Guard, would have given up his life to the last extremity. Caligan, who was enjoying every privilege of citizenship enjoyed by the most loyal and patriotic in the land, is ever ready to denounce and condemn on the charge of prize fighting and sentenced on a minor charge, but it is probable that he would have preferred conviction on the greater charge and a heavier sentence if that would have been carried out. It has been in Caligan's case.

In a report of the Canadian Guard, the revenue cutter Rusty, he is one of the revenue service. Secretary Windom seems to have generally pleased the members of the service. Captain Shepard has been in the revenue marine for twenty-two years and some of the most efficient officers.

Mr. George W. Crosby, the popular Massachusetts freight agent, of the Boston and Missouri railroad, is to be appointed general freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri River. Crosby will receive compensation for his services as a recognition of his life's work and efficient service.

THE ROMISH ISSUE IN CANADA.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Canada's contest between church and state, which has raged for the past few months, could not end peaceably. The Roman Catholic church, characteristic of this region, is much to be deplored, for as matters now stand the results may confidently look to be stronger than ever. Sir John A. Macdonald has proved himself a rotten seed whenever Protestantism has been sown upon him. His course has been consistently frigid toward the Protestant element, seeing and thinking as sees no fit. Taxes and tithes on the other side. The war between Quebec and Ontario was hotter and hotter, and rupture is imminent. The Protestants will call for an amendment to the constitution when the Dominion parliament opens after the holidays, declaring the absolute separation of church and state, confirming the privileges of the Roman Catholic church in Quebec, and decreeing the suppression of the French language as an official medium, as well as providing for separate schools throughout Canada.

This is a grave demand, but one most unlikely to be a power, especially if backed as an article of faith by the religious party. The Roman Catholic church is jealous of its rights, and will demand the government to defend them, and will cultivate its discontent friend in Premier Macdonald. Let him not fail them in the matter of the result estates act, and the same logic that governed him then is quite as convincing now.

There is a bare possibility that this movement will lead to a larger independence on the part of Canada. This classification with England's combination and her agents is a growing one, and this may still be a demand for the right to negotiate her own treaties and manage her own affairs. In Manitoba Premier Greenway carries on the fight agains Canada, and is a strong one. The result estates act, and the same logic that governed him then is quite as convincing now.

Upon the whole, one would say that the Protestants are not in a position to carry the fight into the Dominion at present. It would be attacking the premier in his strongest point. The systematic agitation in the provinces was well planned and is being carried on with great energy. When the movement is so strong, it will be the natural thing for the Liberals to take it up, and join issue with the Macdonaldites on a question which is destined some day to be settled right.

JONES' GRATITUDE.
New York Tribune.

Young people are so-educated as to the reason which induced the Hon. George W. Jones, ex-senator from Iowa, to travel so south recently, at his advanced age, to visit the late Col. Jefferson Davis, before his death. A friend of mine has been trying to find out the reason.

When Mr. Jones, he says, first came to Washington as senator-elect from Iowa, he found himself a though a man of means, to be what is known as "long poor" for a few seasons, having a good deal of money tied up in temporary, unproductive funds. Hearing that Mr. Davis was in town he went to see his old friend. Mr. Davis received the senator-elect most kindly. In the course of conversation, Mr. Jones mentioned his financial embarrassment, stating that he had a note for \$10,000 to meet, and that he thought his host, being better acquainted in Washington than he, could introduce him to some one for whom whom having good security to offer, could secure a loan at short notice. At the visitor's suggestion, Mr. Davis wiped out his bank book, took it to a blank sheet, which he filled out for \$10,000, and gave it to him with many expressions of pleasure that he was so bold a friend. Thereupon Senator Jones, after thanking his host very warmly for his generosity, asked for a sheet of paper, wrote out a note of hand for the amount at 6 per cent interest, and payable to Mr. Davis' "Mare" on Jan. 1. This he handed to his friend, who was somewhat surprised.

"What is this?"

"Read it," replied the visitor, who then with great deliberation tore it into small pieces, observing:

"Of course I have no use for this, and I am going to keep it to myself. It might be found and possibly cause you some slight temporary embarrassment."

"Gratitude," said my informant with a smile, "is said to go to a point where one need not care if it is lost."

"Says who?"

"Says me," said he, going to a point where one need not care if it is lost.

"Fair," said the national coat of arms remains the same as the old one, with the exception that a cap of liberty shall be substituted for the imperial crown.

"Fair"—That the postage stamps and the government seals shall have the square around which will be the motto "República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil."

"Fair"—That all the flags, arms, seals, etc., shall be formed to the contrary of the old ones.

HISTORIC HOUSES.
Youth's Companion.

Sir Edwin Arnold died in Washington City last week, but it was reported to be a repose in the White House. He protested in the name of posterity against any such action, saying that future generations of Americans would wish to look upon the very house in which Jackson and Lincoln had, and would be shocked that there was danger that a person so young and energetic as the author of "Kismet" would be buried in the historic buildings associated with their infancy as a nation, which to future generations would be priceless.

The English themselves are not free from reproach in this matter. Many an American, his heart burning with eagerness to see the houses and spots in England, which history has made immortal, has swept away by the advance of trade or fashion.

I spent half my time in London," said a recent traveler, "in looking for historic sites, but none are longer here."

This matter concerns even the youngest of our readers. As they grow older their influence is given to protect all houses and landmarks connected with our early history. It will be needed. We are so close to those historic days that their events appear common-place to us all. We forget that time which destroys houses unceasingly, adds enormous values to their associations.

In another century the visitor to our shores will make a pilgrimage to the house where the Declaration was written, or the spot where Franklin was buried, as we do to Westminster Abbey. Who will be able to find either house or grave?

CASTILIAN EXCUSES.

What the People in Spain Think of
Mr. Baker's Scheme.

The Pan-American Congress Not
Begarded with Favor.

Geology in Madrid of the United
States' Influence.

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MADRID, December 9.—When Spaniards heard of the programme of the Pan-American congress convoked by the government of the United States, they were not a little surprised and disengaged. At first their politicians and their newspapers affected to believe that the congress would never take place "because it would not meet with sympathy at the hands of the governments and of public opinion in the Spanish-American countries." They fancied that the old Castilian spirit would have been aroused in the Spanish peoples at the very mention of a suggestion for molding their commercial policy upon that of the Anglo-Saxon commonwealths.

It struck them at next to impossible that their cousins beyond the Atlantic should feel "anything but strange misgivings and gloomy presentiments for the future of the Latin race in Central and South America, if they assented to any commercial co-operation with their more powerful and more prosperous neighbors of a different race." They considered it a matter of course, that every Spanish suspicion and jealousy must be the first feelings awakened in the breasts of Spanish Americans at the advances of the government of Washington. They laughed at the idea that Mexico above all would dream of making its relations closer with the United States, when the great republic has for years been pouring capital, mining and rail way companies, and colonies of enterprising citizens into the sister republic.

They cou'd not bring themselves to suppose that the Central American republics would come any commercial alliance with North America so soon after the woful collapse of the Panama schemes of De Lesseps, while Spaniards had hoped would render the great highway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans an essential Latin enterprise in the teeth of the opposition of the United States, and to counteract the influence of that republic in Central America and especially in the West Indies.

They were even more sanguine about the probable attitude of the South American republics which were expected to show "more independence than Mexico or the five Central American states, situated nearer to the Anglo-Saxon republic and more likely to be influenced by the Washington government."

Last, but not least, Cali and the Argentine republic, on account of their economical tendencies and on account of their active commercial relations with Europe, were considered by many Spaniards as likely to be the most resolute opponents of a Pan-American Zog.

The Madrid Press and the local journals of the great ports and towns most interested with the trade of the West Indies and with the South and Central American republics of Spanish origin, have kept us since the last summer a running fire of articles and on commercial topics on the plan mooted by the Washington state department. They came from the foreign press, and especially from the Spanish-American papers, every piece of news last was disparaging or pessimistic.

This systematic attempt to propound the effect of United States diplomacy very naturally incited public opinion and the people outside to turn and press circles to pay very little attention to, and to show very little interest in the questions submitted to the Pan-American conference. Indeed it can be safely asserted that most Spaniards were disagreeably surprised when they heard at last that the Spanish American states had one after the other responded to the invitation of Secretary Baker, and that their representatives had actually gone to attend the conference. As usual in Spain, the majority of the press found fault at once with their government "for not having used its influence to deter the Spanish-American governments from accepting the advances of the United States." Many papers went so far as to say that the proposition of the United States "would not have found any echo in the Spanish republics," the government in Madrid had shown proper and sufficient activity in inducing our latent and silent colonies in America to remain enough to make them prefer closer relations, commercial and political, with their common mother country.

In matters of this kind your modern Spaniard has not shamed his ancestors and ancient habit of owing to the executive, to the centralized and all-absorbing government, to have the initiative and to promote the interests of a people that never dreams of doing anything without state assistance and time-honored official recognition. In every case, where the relations of Spain with foreign powers and foreign nations are at stake, the public American statesmen need, however, be misled by no one or claim to pitch into the government of the main assurances and disclaimers. The

commercial union of North, Central and South American states will have in Europe no more certain and unshaking opponent than Spain whether her government is monarchical or republican.

Now you would be magnifying more radically in contradiction with all the inclinations and aspirations of Spaniards of every rank and station, and of every shade in politics, than against the United States, because they have such vague and unreal ideas of the world outside their own territories. They do not even suspect that their governments are powerless to achieve what a proud, a sceptical and jealous nation would fain have been attained, as might have been done, perhaps, in the heyday of Spain's past prosperity three centuries ago.

Again, your nineteen century Spaniard will not resign himself to the fact that his ancient colonies in Central and South America do not regret having broken with the mother country, and cannot believe that, nowadays, with few exceptions, they have closer political, commercial, and even social and literary relations with the United States, and with several European countries, than they have with the Castilian fatherland, living as modern Spaniards do wrapped in a semi-patriotic, semi-sentimental, gay cream of their great past and proudly fretting against the visible signs of the decay of their colonies and imperial power, they are like the haughty sons of some aristocratic and impoverished house, who decline to admit that younger sons and cousins have grown in their heads, and their mothers in turn to them more congenial. Democratic currents of the day, and have profited thereby greatly. They fail to understand not only the real state of things in the Spanish American republics, "but also the actual longings and requirements of their few remaining colonies, particularly in the case of Cuba and Porto Rico." They may some day rather ungraciously awaken to the sense that the ostrich policy of declining to face problems and difficulties is not the best way to preserve the little that remains of their colonial empire, if we are to believe what the West Indian home founders are almost weary of repeating session after session to their colleagues, the senators and deputies, in the imperia, cortes at Madrid.

A Cuban home ruler, Senor Bernardo Portocarrero, once upon a time a reminiscent of the uncompromising type of Ruiz Zorrilla's followers, but now a trimmer of the so-called dynastic lot of General Lopez Dominguez's little group of politicians who are coqueting with theocracy, asked the Spanish secretary of state if his catholic majesty's government was giving sufficient attention to the Pan-American congress. Senor Portocarrero claims that the plans of American theocracy are fraught with evils and dangers for the commerce, and political interests of Spain in America, and particularly so for the operations of every kind with the Spanish and American republics. The West Indian home ruler is equally alarmed at the effects that in time the United States' sovereign scheme may have upon the political and commercial connection of Spain with Cuba and Porto Rico, as those who ought to be tempted to join the other Spanish-American countries in their pacific league with the Anglo-Saxon republics. Portocarrero therefore announced that he would intercede with the government on this delicate matter, because he deemed it advisable to place all the facts before public opinion in Spain by a great debate in parliament. He clearly thinks that it is advisable to elicit from Spanish statesmen of all shades their opinions upon the Pan-American zog, and upon the best means to promote closer relations, on the contrary, between Spanish speaking communities on both sides of the Atlantic.

The minister for foreign affairs, the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, speaking in the name of the government of Senor Sagasta and the liberal party, stated in a recent and quoted terms, that the cabinet would accept debate at any convenient opportunity, though it had given full attention to the doings of the Pan-American diplomatic conference. What the minister did not dare to say was that the Madrid foreign office has several times instructed its ministers in Washington to keep the government posted with information on the debate of the congress, and about the decisions arrived at.

At the same time the Spanish representatives in the capitals of the Hispano-American republics were so instructed to sound the disposition of the governments towards the proposals made by the United States and to report the attitude of public opinion, of the press, of politicians also towards the project of a Pan-American zogverein. The Spanish foreign office wished to be well and thoroughly informed before it took any steps to form, discreetly and from behind the scenes, any opposition to the commerce policy of the Washington government to the Spanish-American republics.

Madrid governments do not want to show their cards too openly in this question, because they know that they can hardly afford to pick a quarrel with the United States because of their West Indian colonies where home rulers and self-governments might give considerable trouble to the mother country. Their relations of Spain with foreign powers and foreign nations are at stake, the public American statesmen need, however, be misled by no one or claim to pitch into the government of the main assurances and disclaimers. The

Castilian excuses of the zogverein to

serve as at age, I omitted the form

recommending for its cessation of

the inspired features of Racine,

the venerable monarch. Such a request

was of course a command, and Savin

was compelled to comply. But it was

only by dint of a effort, and by

days, before he impromptu scene

were that he managed to get through

the greater number of verses. I have

done in myself a dinner party in

Racine's master-piece, and never did the

force to come to a standstill before he

had finished the soliloquy.

It was the same way with Boats on a

similar occasion, and, odd y enough,

neither of the great actors can read

plays. Both was once engaged to read

"Ham on" at a concert, but was obliged

to relinquish the idea.

The isolation

from the outer world produced by the

foot-pads, and by the change of dress

and surroundings, appear to be necessary

for the revelation of their genius.

Rest, on the other hand, was a brill

iant reciter, and used to produce a great

effect with poems on Christopher Columbus.

The greatest reciter of modern days

was probably the celebrated actor Yolena, who was the predecessor of Rossi

and Savini on the Italian boards.

He used to recite in whole castos of Dante's Inferno, confining his recitations wholly

to the words of that poet. He was a

man accustomed to have some one pres-

ent at the wings, the book in hand, ready

to prompt him if, by any chance, any

failure of memory should occur, which

by the way, it never did. On one occa-

sion in Rome, the prompter was miss-

"Go on with the performance."

advised Mrs. Yolena; "my husband

never has known, to require the

prompter's services." But in the imme-

diate of the repetition, Yolena became

aware of the prompter's absence. He

hesitated, hesitated and broke down ut-

terly, and it was not till the missing aux-

iliary had been discovered and posted

book in hand, in his usual place, that the

performance could be brought to a satis-

factory ending.

To return to the members of the Comedia Francesa, it is a noticeable

fact that none of its actresses can com-

pete with their male co-actors

Miss Barter gives with considerable

charm and grace of action, it is true,

such poised and unemotional poems as

Adelardus Masetti's "Three Steps of Pink Mary," and M. Le Reichenberg is

sweetly guile when she recites such

pretty verses as "The Foul Leaved

Clover," and other similar productions.

But there are none amongst the lady

reciters of the company that can bid us

sing or weep at will, as Coquelin does,

or can turn us like Monet Sulys.

Even Sarah Bernhardt, in spite of the

charm of the voice of gold, has never

won any fame as a reciter.

When she was the invited guest of the London

drawing rooms she used to appear in

private houses in monologues written

expressly for her, in one of which she

modulated a mezzo-soprano but in ch.

before the spectators.

But these were less

recitations than little plays in a single

scene and with only a single personage.

This is generally the case, too, with

the so-called recitations of Coquelin's

younger brother, the comic Coquelin.

He is irresistibly funny in such

scenes as "The Surgeon of St. Ro-

amie," "The Persecution,"

"The Journey to Unknown Lands," etc.

These brief comedies require much talent

in their construction and less in their

performance.

One of the finest reciters in the United

States is Mrs. General Baker, best

known to the theatres, world as Miss

Yolena Davenport, the creation of La

Dame aux Camélias in America. She is

incomparable in two selections from her

repertoire, one of which is an arrange-

ment as a monologue of the last act of

Giacometti's tragedy of Queen Elizabeth,

and the other is a poem entitled "Asia,"

in these the genius of the gifted tragic-

ian stands once more revealed.

Miss Amy is also a brother, and who is about

to publish a new work, to be called "An Experiment in Marriage."

Miss Amy is a lawyer who, for several

years has published "The News," an

evening paper in Springfield, Mass.

Miss Whitcomb Riley is spouse of

the irreverent editor of the "Poria

Transcript" as "the gentlewoman to travel

abroad with Bill Nye in order to con-

vince people that Nye is not the some-est

man in the world."

Archibald Forbes, the famous war cor-

respondent, who has recently written

a book upon a much overwritten subject,

devotes the war to three per-

sons: "Confederate defense, aggression

and defeat."

What an unpleasant young man, the Duke

de Lorny, has been for some time com-

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UNDER THE BELLS.

Saturday Night's Accident at the Manitou Springs Road.

Jerry O'Leary, a Stone Mason, Victim of the Wheels.

Man Over and Crushed to Death by a Livery Stable.

Serious Accident to a Party of Colorado Springs People.

The rumor of a fatal accident near Manitou, which reached the GAZETTE Saturday night, proved to be based on facts. Jerry O'Leary, a stone mason of this city, was run over by a wagon containing a party of young people from this city, and his head crushed. The vehicle after overturned, and the young people were thrown out, some of them receiving quite serious injuries. The facts in the case, as related by one of the young men, are as follows: A party of young ladies and gentlemen of the city had been giving an entertainment at Manitou. There were ten of them and they engaged the team which the Rock Island depot line used for transporting its guests over the hill, to convey them to Manitou and back. The rig is quite heavy, having a seat for the driver in front and two long seats facing each other for the occupants. After the entertainment the party was given a supper by some ladies at Manitou and about midnight started to return home. The driver, whose name is W. F. Perry, and who is an employee of the El Paso Livery company, spoke to them as they got into the vehicle but noticed nothing wrong with him. After noticing some wild driving one of the young men spoke to the driver, and he replied, but a few minutes after the horses started and it was evident to the people inside that they were beyond the driver's control. This was just after crossing the little bridge opposite the mine kiln, and a few minutes later Mr. Seymour, one of the party, was thrown from the vehicle. A few minutes later Mr. Will Francis, who had gotten up to go to the driver, was jerked from his footing and fell out. He received some severe bruises. The team continued to pass along and when not far beyond General Adams gate O'Leary was struck and twenty-five yards further on the vehicle overturned, having struck an embankment. In the vehicle at that time was Mrs. Alice Baker, Miss Pease of Massachusetts, Miss Collins, Miss Asbury, Mrs. Cinq Mars, Mrs. Bosworth and Mr. Bach. All got up they could, and it was found that Miss Baker was the only one that had received serious injury. She was lying unconscious, with a scalp wound in the back of her head. A few minutes after the body of O'Leary was found. Assistance was procured from General Adams' house and Miss Baker removed where she remained until Sunday afternoon. Owing to kind attention she is now quite recovered. Word was sent to Courier Davis and carriages procured to bring the remainder of the party home. Mr. Francis stated that upon arriving at the scene he examined the body of O'Leary and found the blood still spouting from the wounds in the head, although the heart had stopped beating. No one in the vehicle at the time knew of the accident to O'Leary. After the driver of the team had gotten his vehicle straightened up, he came on home, the young people refusing to ride with him. Deputy Coronet Will Davis went over and got the body early morning. Yesterday morning an inquest was begun into the death, with the following jury: W. D. Marlow, W. A. Davis, W. J. Barbour, Frank Deek and John Simmons. Three witnesses were examined. Mr. Francis, who testified to the facts given above, Mr. Sawa, of the El Paso Livery company, who testified to seeing Perry driving at Manitou in the evening while waiting for his party, and W. F. Perry, the driver himself. He admitted being drunk while at Manitou, but did not think he was drunk. The juryman thinks his story is contradictory, and that after testifying that he saw the body lying in the road failed to locate it on the right side. After viewing the body the jury adjourned until this morning, when the evidence will be completed.

The funeral of Jerry O'Leary occurred from Davis' undertaking rooms Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. A. C. Peck officiating. Just one week ago the deceased paid his initiation fee in the Colorado Springs Stone Masons association, and that body bore the expense of the funeral. The members of the association attended the funeral in a body, and showed the dead brother every respect. The body was interred in the association's lots in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Fritze of Manitou, for whom the deceased was working, brought all his employees over in a body. O'Leary was about 47 years of age, powerfully built and a good workman, although given to drink. He was met on the road by two young men of Manitou who knew him, no native man uses before the accident occurred and they state he was not very drunk, although he was drinking. He leaves a wife and three children in Texas.

The wounds were about the head, being similar to those received by the Mexican killed on the streets two weeks ago.

From the Carpenters' Union.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
December 27, 1881.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

At the annual meeting of the Carpenters' Union of America, held Wednesday night, the following officers were elected and installed for the next six months: Past President, Charles James; president, A. B. Currie; recorder, T. S. Nelson; financial secretary, F. Sawyer; treasurer, C. V. Clark; warden, Peter Schmidt; conductor, J. A. Houle; trustee, F. Buzin. The union is in good order and doing well in getting new members, as at every meeting new names are enrolled. The no. books now show 80 members and all are good workmen. There seems to be some trouble in convincing outsiders that the men work in harmony with the contractors. It is the object of the workmen to work in peace with the contractors and not to cause any hardships or trouble with their employers.

Yours, respectfully,
FRANK SAWYER,
Financial Secretary.

The Late Charles A. Lansing.

The following is taken from an Albany, N. Y., paper:

A meeting of the O.C. Guard of the Albany Zouave cadets, held at the armory Tuesday evening, December 10, 1880, the following members were adopted and ordered entered on the minutes:

An association of many years is formed by the rank of cadets. A friend is founded on a sincere personal regard, now but in affectionate memories.

The death of our companion, Charles A. Lansing, brings sorrow to all his friends, and to our hearts with grief. For many years he has been a faithful and devoted member of our organization, and until his health gave way, evinced by his presence and active interest, an attachment for it, which ended on y with his life. His associates in the company he served so well recall him as a faithful and efficient officer, who gave to its service the best years of his life.

He possessed those traits of mind and character which attracted men toward him and attached them to him. A friend and a comrade, he was popular in a collection of rarities, if not the rogue's gallery. His friends his clasp is cordial and emphatic.

The late Thurrow Wee had a sinewy hand, tough so, and when you took it you felt what a good and trusty companion it was to his honest brow and gray hair.

We beg the members of his family to accept our earnest and most sincere expressions of sympathy in this hour of their sad bereavement.

GEORGE W. GARDNER,
HENRY P. WRIGHT,
OAK E. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

The Humane Society of El Paso county sometime ago offered a prize of \$5 for the best essay from each one of the schools, the subject being "The Humane Ideal: Its Bearing on the Formation of Character." The time within which the essays were to be prepared expired Friday. The pupils of the high school prepared seventeen essays, but the committee none. The board of directors of the society are greatly pleased at the way the scholars act. Prof. Jones sat at the head of the school and Prof. Jones' interest in the subject, and are sorry that they did not hear from the students of the college. It is expected that there will be second prize awarded on the essays handed in by the pupils of the high school. The committee to decide on the merits of the essays are the following gentlemen: Rev. C. J. Gregg, Dr. A. Coburn and Mr. D. L. Bach. As Mr. Bach is absent from the city at present, the essayists will probably not give the name of the successful competitor to the public until a meeting is called when the writer will be called up to read it.

In the county court on the 21st some of the Colorado City liquor cases were called up. The case against Lusig & Lewis was set for trial December 23, and that of Thomas Lorimer on December 28. The date of trial for the other cases will be set on the 28th. Dr. Ximino was fined \$30 and costs for keeping a room for gambling purposes. The bonds of John Biscay and George Stratton, two tin horns who have skipped out, were forfeited, and it is said a well known business man of this place will have to foot the bill.

Mr. E. G. Griswold returned on the 21st from the east. While in the east he visited Chicago, Boston, Lynn, Mass., and New York city, buying a stock of ladies' and children's shoes for his new store, which he expects to open about January in the building formerly occupied by T. Kelly, on Pike's Peak avenue. Mr. Griswold will remain in Chicago for a few weeks longer before returning. Mr. Griswold says he has hardly seen the sun in six weeks.

A prominent contractor of the city reported recently that the business portion of the city had had a great boom during the past year, but that he had reason to believe that would be nothing compared to what next year would bring forth. Already several large houses are taken off.

Emery P. Moon, of El Paso, has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending December 18, 1881: Highest temperature, 60° on the 15th; lowest temperature, 20° on the 18th; weekly mean temperature, 45.8°.

Direction of the wind, varying four days south two days, from north to south one.

CW. TRY GREEK YOU.

The Manner in Which Numerous Colors are Shown on Hand.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Lavater has told us how to read character in the features and Spurzheim has given us the language of our hands, but if there is not as much character in the way people shake hands, then both of these physiognomists are dead failures.

A close observer, and one who writes

whereof he knows, has taken the pains

to record the characteristics of some of

the best known people in this respect, and

thus presents his experience.

President Harrison gives one an inter-

rogatory sort of grip that seems to imply

the idea "I trust you."

When James G. Blaine takes your

hand, it always impresses you with the

notion that he is glad to see you, whether

he is or not.

William L. Evans gives you only his

fingers, and seems to begrudge the time

spent in the operation. Dromedary,

he will sometimes spare his whole hand.

Ex-President Cleveland has a clumsy

hand, which he puts into yours in a hurried

manner, but seems to say, "I'm a

busy man—say on."

Rev. Dr. Wm. Lawrence has a hand

and broad, and, when the Brooklyn

minister wishes to emphasize a point

it comes like a spitfire.

Cyrus W. Field has a long, wiry hand,

befitting caution and astuteness, and

he seems almost unwilling to give you

even a part of his palm.

Elwin Booth has a hand which a

woman might envy. His grasp is gentle,

and the essence of politeness itself.

Henry Irving gives one a "Mr. Ferry's

share," and when his hand seems to re-

treath up his coat sleeve as if it was

as nimble as itself.

Oscar Wilde has a grossly, clumsy

hand, such as might have belonged to

the old King Lear.

Theodore Roosevelt, one of the

most popular men of the day, is ex-

actly what George Custer was.

Pop's argumentative cue was raised as to whether or not his plat was legal, or for what reason. The answer was that it would be illegal to leave any interests in the streets and alleys, especially in the rear of buildings, or to do any thing that would interfere with the use of the streets and alleys. The question was whether or not the plat was legal, or for what reason. The answer was that it would be illegal to leave any interests in the streets and alleys, especially in the rear of buildings, or to do any thing that would interfere with the use of the streets and alleys. The question was whether or not the plat was legal, or for what reason. The answer was that it would be illegal to leave any interests in the streets and alleys, especially in the rear of buildings, or to do any thing that would interfere with the use of the streets and alleys. The question was whether or not the plat was legal, or for what reason. 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MONUMENT MATTERS.

MONUMENT, Dec. 20, 1882.
Miss Bertie is visiting in Denver during the holidays.

Miss Zora Wise returned Tuesday from her visit at Ramah, Colo.

Mr. Euetter of Ottray is spending his holidays with his family here.

Bert Crammer of Laramie spent a few hours here with friends last week.

R. M. Wright's home was accented by the arrival of a new boy since December 17th.

Miss Alice Guire left last week for Corona, Colo., where she expects to reside in the future.

Miss Alice McShane, of Colorado Springs, came up to attend the grand ball given at Walker's hall Christmas eve.

Mr. Munson, Jr., and Wyti McConnell came down from Denver to spend Christmas and New Year's with their parents and friends.

Our merchants have all been very busy the past week. Ranchmen were in with produce to exchange for goods and toys for Christmas.

Mrs. Durbin and family went to Colorado City on Tuesday to take part in the Christmas exercises at the home of her mother and sister, formerly of this place.

YACHTER.

Courier Davis was called to Hayden Divide Christmas day to investigate the sudden death of Charles Wight, a ranchman living alone with his little son. From the coroner the following particulars are learned: On Thursday afternoon Mr. Wight and his seven year old son passed a neighbor's house and he complained of feeling bad. They went to town and after eating supper went to bed. The little boy went to sleep on his father's arm and when he awoke in the morning was in the same position. His father clasped him so tightly that he with difficulty got free. The little fellow made desperate attempts to arouse him and failing in that, about 11 o'clock, got on a horse and rode over to a neighbor's house. Here he stated that his father was so sound asleep that he could not awaken him. The neighbor returned with the boy and found that the father was dead. He left the little fellow alone to watch the body and wait for assistance. It was dark when he returned and the boy had again gone to bed beside his father. After viewing the body Courier Davis decided an inquest unnecessary, as he was convinced the man died of pneumonia. Wight has a sister living in this city and also a little daughter.

A special meeting of the city council was held Thursday for the purpose of passing upon the petition of the Cheyenne Lake and Improvement company for right of way to lay pipe through Cheyenne park. All members were present excepting A. G. Sprague and Riley. The committee on public grounds voted in favor of granting the petition. Judge Colburn spoke for the company, stating that the object of the company, starting that the object of the company in laying the pipe was to convey water to the reservoir which it built two years ago. The company has water rights in the Cheyenne creek but after building its reservoir it was found that its creek did not properly feed the water to it and the pipe line is being substituted. The reason of calling the special meeting had been to permit the contractors to take advantage of the fair weather. There was considerable discussion of the matter, but Aldermen Sturis and Gilling, and all declared that they were not prepared to vote upon it, and it was decided to adjourn until this evening. To-day the aldermen will visit the canon and look the ground over.

The entertainment given by El Paso Lodge, No. 277, grand united order of Odd Fellows, at the old Congregational church, Christmas night, was a grand success. At the hour of 10 o'clock the time honored procession, dressed in full regalia, entered the door of the church to the music of an ancient march, played on the piano by Mrs. Parker. After being conducted around the room they were seated, and an opening song followed by prayer was the beginning of the exercises, under the able management of Mr. S. B. Taylor, the presiding officer. The officers were then installed into the different offices to which they had been elected, and presented with the insignia of the same. The exercises were very interesting and well managed. After the installation the following address was delivered upon the past and progress of the order: W. R. Thompson, C. W. Collins, Wm. Ashby, and Frank Danner. The exercises of the installation being ended, supper was called. The lodge netted about \$60 by the entertainment.

The services at the church on Christmas were beautiful and impressive. At the First Congregational Church there was a good attendance from the various congregations of the city. Rev. Mr. Black of the First Presbyterian church preached the sermon, his theme being "Christ in History." The music was exceptionally fine, the choir rendering appropriate songs and Miss Irene Barnes singing "From the Past: We Cry, O Father." The services at Grace Methodist church and odic in the city at 10 p.m. was to have left the city Thursday night. It is stated that he is to represent the criminal carelessness.

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city. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and Rev. Mr. Kieffer, the rector, directed the services. The beauty and appropriateness of the service were reported.

A young man came driving rapidly down Cascade avenue about 9 o'clock Thursday afternoon and started to turn up Pike's Peak avenue. His buggy, however, crashed into Mr. F. E. Russel's wagon and, shooting over the seat, drew Mr. Russel and his son to the ground. Both seemed seriously injured, and Dr. Robinson was called to attend them. Later they were taken to their homes in one of the Colorado Springs Transfer company's wagons.

The young man in the buggy was accompanied by a young lady, but his name could not be learned, as none of the witnesses of the affair knew him.

The young people of the First Presbyterian church, Subway school, and other an church, attended Christmas eve at the Sunday school room during which Santa Claus came down the chimney. On the evening of December 24th, the young men in the church, carolers, and the merrants of the city are com-

plaining of leaving from their courses. Monday four parties of carolers and other small parties were sent from Mr. Black and Rev. Mr. Dickey and songs by one of the Chinese scholars. Refreshments were served at the close

of the services, and the church was decorated with evergreen and

the handsome dining room had been tastefully decorated with evergreen, and at 8 o'clock, about twenty-five of the guests sat down to an elegant supper. It was tendered by Mrs. Statley and Miss Dickey, the other guests of the house many of whom have boarded with them ever since they began business in a small way at the corner of Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues. The guests were served with every luxury of the season, prepared as Mrs. Statley alone knows how.

During the evening Miss Janice Freeman was presented with gold watch and chain by the guests as a tribute to her long service to the house and due attention to the ladies who made the girls.

On Saturday, December 22, 1882, the prisoners in the county jail were prepared for another day. There on Sunday night, unfortunately the jailors were frustrated. During Saturday night, they were heard at work and, Saturday morning, Under Sheriff Sexton and Captain made a search of the jail. It was discovered that the bars in the south cell had been cut and that a powerful everlast had been secured by breaking off the iron "donkey" bolt saws were found, and as a tempt was to have been made similar to the one in November. One of the saws was found in the bat

tin of Louis Washington, who had only been in two days. He was very much surprised when it was discovered and wondered how it got there.

The entertainment tended the members of the members of the Jackson Hose company Christmas day was a great success. From 4 until 9 o'clock in the evening refreshments were served and several hundred persons paid their respects. The company had the satisfaction of knowing that the freemen thoroughly appreciated its efforts, and that its excellent committee for the way in which the affair was managed.

There was a pleasant wedding at the Mud and Sand Institute Christmas morning, being the marriage of Mr. Frederick H. Manning and Anna C. Wing. Both are teachers at the institute, and have many friends in the city, who wish them happiness. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few friends, and immediately after the couple left for Denver to spend the holidays.

Emery P. Moon of El Paso has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending December 25, 1882:

Highest temperature, 57° on the 24th; lowest temperature, 34° on the 22d; weekly mean temperature, 39.07°; three

sixty hours, north to south, one day;

southwest, one day.

The members of the Firemen's band on Christmas presented their leader, Mr. Bisbee, a handsome gold badge as a token of appreciation of his good services.

The badge was a saucer, with an open

music book upon it, and a miniature cor-

net behind the top bar. The badge

was made by Mr. Harry A. Ward, with

D. Asby.

One of the pleasant affairs of Christmas night was the dancing party at Weiser's, given by Mrs. Whitehead. Some forty couples were present, and dancing until 2 o'clock. Mr. Metz and Mrs. Lawrence furnished some delightful music.

Invitations have just been issued to the grand annual ball of the Nat. Frat. Hose company, No. 1, which will occur at the city hall on New Year's night. The price of ticket, including a gentleman and the ladies accompanying him, has been placed at \$2.00.

The M. E. church concert, Christmas night, was one of the great successes of the season, the crowd present being enormous. Dabor had not been spared in preparing the programme, and the managers can congratulate themselves upon having scored a great success.

W. T. Perry, the driver of the last which died Saturday night, was arrested Thursday by Officer Casman and lodged in the city jail. It is stated that he is to represent the city.

The services at the church on Christmas were beautiful and impressive. At the First Congregational Church there was a good attendance from the various congregations of the city. Rev. Mr. Black of the First Presbyterian church preached the sermon, his theme being "Christ in History." The music was exceptionally fine, the choir rendering appropriate songs and Miss Irene Barnes singing "From the Past: We Cry, O Father." The services at Grace Methodist church and odic in the morning and sermon and poly communion at 11 o'clock. The drawing room, a large room, now surprised by choir participated in the Saturday night service for the first time, and the large audience present pronounced it a most notable and successful service.

The city seems to be out of every respect, and Sunday night free roarer was reported. Parade at the open house.

Art Vischer, 10 o'clock and asked for

tomorrow evening. The Sal. Adelous

Circles says: "A Circle of Keys, as

it is known, is to be an improvement in the YMCA, which is to be done

A Bunch of Keys.

Nov. 20th, 1882.

For 1880 will be presented

each month.

Each month.